The Kennedy Administration's education program has sailed into a storm of emotional controversy over the question of whether federal aid should go to religious schools at the elementary and secondary levels.

The program calls for grants for public schools, but omits any aid for parochial schools. The President, a Catholic, has said that he believes such aid is unconstitutional.

Catholic leaders, however, have announced that they will oppose the program if it does not provide loans for church schools. The Catholic stand has led some opponents of aid to church schools to chide the Catholics for a "dog-in-the-manger" attitude.

On Capitol Hill, there have been two major reactions to Catholic obstructionist tactics. Some Congressional leaders, including Rep. Adam Clayton Powell, Chairman of the House Education and Labor Committee, have suggested that Congress act on a separate bill to provide loan money for church schools before taking up the Administration's public school aid bill.

Other Congressmen, including Chairman Wayne Morse (D-Ore.) of the Senate Education Subcommittee, have publicly warned the Catholics not to play power politics with federal aid to education legislation.

President Kennedy has asked Congress to lift the ban which prevents economic, military or financial assistance from being supplied to any nation unless it applies an embargo on the shipment of arms to communist-dominated countries.

The proposed amendment to the Mutual Defense Assistance Control Act of 1951, the so-called Battle Act, would permit the President to extend such assistance if he deemed it important to national security.

Mr. Kennedy sponsored a similar amendment while a member of the

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GENERAL BOARD OF CHRISTIAN SOCIAL CONCERNS
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- Division of Temperance and General Welfare
- Division of Peace and World Order
- Division of Human Relations and Economic Affairs

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The General Secretary writes

The fight to defeat the President's aid-to-education bill now rages on Capitol Hill. Some churches are going all out to defeat it. Amendments to include parochial schools, either by grants or loans, can kill the current bill.

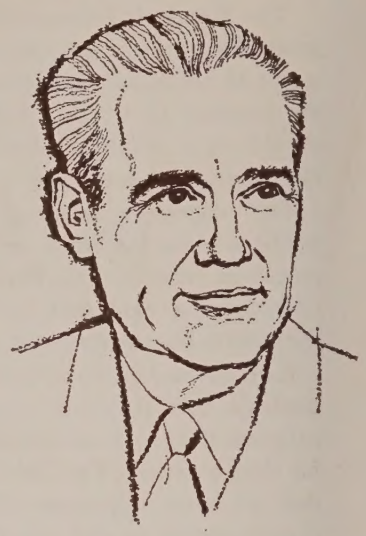
It may be best to leave this issue to the states, but the need of support for public schools is so urgent that representatives of the National Council of Churches will press for passage of S-1021, as urged by Mr. Kennedy.

This quote from the Chief Executive accentuates the need: "S-1021 presents a modest program with ambitious goals. The sums involved are relatively small when we think in terms of more than 36,000,000 public school children, and the billions of dollars to educate them properly."

In 1959 the national average from state taxes was $91 per capita. The tax load in some states is now above $12 per $100 of personal income, and costs are rising. Passage of S-1021 will improve public education, while making a more equitable distribution of costs. Let us not forget that these public school obligations increased from $5.8 billion in fiscal 1950 to $15.3 in the year 1960. At the present rate of growth and expansion the annual outlay for public schools will probably reach $30 billion by 1970.

The position of the General Conference and the General Board of Christian Social Concerns has been made crystal clear in the 1960 Discipline (par. 2028) and page 16 of the June 1, 1960, issue of Contact. You will do well to make this issue a matter of personal concern that should be immediately communicated to your Congressman.

There are many ways, we think, in which religious instruction can be given to supplement public education. This would be a far more satisfactory solution than to attempt to twist public education toward denominationalism and subordinate the principle of separation between church and state to the interests of the parochial schools.



Secretary of State Dean Rusk declares that current attempts by England and other Western Allies to seat Red China at the expense of ousting the Formosa-based Chinese Nationalists would create "a very serious problem indeed." A decision favoring Peiping could have an exceedingly adverse effect on the UN's future. Failure of the United States to make a solid case against this probability would be a blow to America's leadership.

The seriousness of the problem provoked a resolution by this Board urging good citizens to think through the issues involved and help our government to make a right decision when the matter comes to a head before the UN's 16th General Assembly next fall. We have taken no "official position," but have tried only to stimulate a thorough study of the facts.

Let us do nothing to weaken public support of the UN. Before toying too much with the idea of admitting Red China, let us find convincing answers to such questions as this: Is Red China truly "peace-loving?" President Kennedy says the Chinese Communists are "extremely belligerent, unfailing in their attacks on the United States."

Would admission to the UN (before demonstrated "repentance") safeguard the world against a repetition of Red China's appallingly bad

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Opinions differ on prior censorship

by Robert Tate Allan
Washington religious reporter

Churches will be watching closely future Supreme Court cases involving censorship, following the ruling early this year that censorship of motion pictures before they are shown to the public does not violate the First Amendment of the Constitution.

The long, controversial issue of "prior censorship" divided the court by 5—4, with the four-man liberal bloc dissenting at length.

Neither the Supreme Court nor the lower court had viewed the movie in question, "Don Juan," reportedly a filmed version of Mozart's opera, "Don Giovanni."

In court, the film's producers sought to affirm what they regarded as a constitutional right to exhibit the movie without the prior censorship of Chicago's film censorship board. They paid the license fee but refused to submit the film for examination.

Protection against obscenity

"Chicago emphasized here its duty to protect its people against the dangers of obscenity in the public exhibition of motion pictures," Justice Clark said, speaking for the court majority. "To this argument (the producers') only answer is that regardless of the capacity for, or extent of such an evil, previous restraint cannot be justified."

This marked the first time that the high court has ruled on the issue of prior censorship of films, though it often has struck down state or local laws which in its opinion went too far in censoring motion pictures. In its last major ruling on film censorship in 1958, involving "Lady Chatterley's Lover," the Supreme Court overturned a New York law barring exhibition of films

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Johnston urges stepped-up fight

Eric Johnston, president of the Motion Picture Association of America, made this statement after the Supreme Court decision:

"The Supreme Court decision on censorship should be a trumpet call to all believers in freedom of expression.

"It calls on us all to step up the fight to prevent any encroachments on this freedom through Government, through the courts, or through pressures of any kind.

This now becomes the fight not of the motion picture alone. For as Chief Justice Warren pointed out, the decision 'presents a real danger of eventual censorship for every form of communication. . . .'

"In motion pictures, we do not regard this as the end, but rather as the beginning.

"Wherever bills are introduced to impose censorship, we shall fight them.

"Wherever courts shall uphold Government censorship, we shall fight them.

"Wherever pressures shall be applied to censor motion pictures, we shall fight them.

"The decision today teaches us again that the roots of freedom need to be constantly tended. And it teaches us, too, that no medium will be safe unless it joins in an unceasing crusade to reinforce freedom.

"Can there be any doubt that these efforts will have the encouragement and support of the people of this country, On every test they have shown that they deeply believe in and cherish the right to make their own free choices as to what they read, hear, and see."

(continued from page 3)

which portray immoral conduct in a favorable light.

Several states and at least a dozen cities have film censorship boards similar to the one in Chicago.

Chief Justice Warren, leading the dissenters in the Chicago film censorship case, said the issue clearly had presented the question of unlimited censorship of motion pictures before exhibition, through a system of administrative licensing.

A dangerous decision

"The decision presents a real danger of eventual censorship for every form of communication, be it newspapers, journals, books, magazines, television, radio, or public speeches," he declared.

The court did not pass on the requirements of Chicago's censorship nor on "Don Juan," since its contents were judicially unknown.

Apparently the Supreme Court is as badly divided on this issue as many churchmen, who believe both in separation of church and state and protection of individual liberty from government action. "How far can the government go in a free land in assisting in the protection of accepted moral standards?" the churchmen ask.

Communicators decry censorship danger

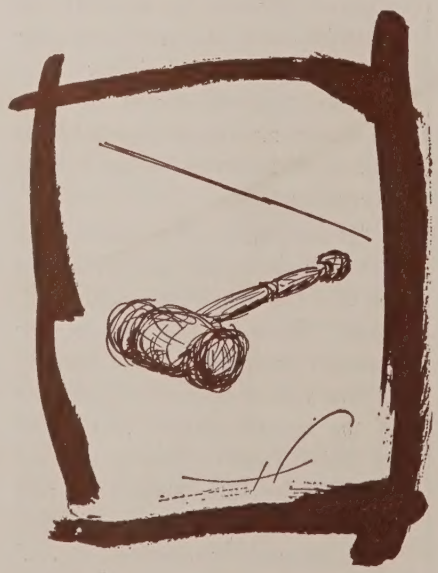
Leaders in a variety of communications media have opposed the Supreme Court's decision as an opening for censorship in more than just motion pictures. The Washington Post *in an editorial titled "The Curtain Falls" had this to say about the decision:*

It is hard to foresee the extent of the baleful consequences which may flow from the Supreme Court's sudden and inexplicable enthronement of censorship in a 5—4 decision. The majority, speaking through Mr. Justice Clark, says in the *Times Film Corp.* case that "we are dealing only with motion pictures." But if the majority is right in its astigmatic view of the First Amendment, what it says can be applied with equal logic to every other form of expression—the theater, television, books, pamphlets, magazines, newspapers.

Today, no more than four states and a handful of cities permit censors to decide what their citizens may see in motion picture theaters. But who can foretell how far repression in the name of morality will be extended now that the Court has licensed it? Hollywood, banal enough in much of what it produces anyhow, may now be even more governed by comstockery and Grundyism.

The case before the Court involved a film known as "Don Juan"—a cinematic rendition of Mozart's opera, "Don Giovanni." In Chicago, a film can be exhibited to the public only if it can win prior approval by the Police Commissioner or some underling connoisseur of the arts designated by him. The exhibitors of "Don Juan" sought a permit without submitting their film for inspection, were denied it and sued for injunctive relief. It would be hard to invent a clearer case of prior restraint—censorship in its blackest and most blatant form.

Freedom from prior restraints on expression was achieved in England with the abandonment of licensing in



the 18th century even before the adoption of the United States Constitution. The First Amendment to the Constitution established that freedom as fundamental law for Americans—and went beyond it to give expression an unprecedently privileged and protected position in the new world. It was this protection and privilege accorded to speech and to the press that constituted, as James Madison put, "the essential difference between the British government and the American Constitution."

The founders of the American Republic were determined that here expression should be unfettered by any official regulation; and they were willing, for the sake of the great benefits to be derived from this freedom, to undergo the risks involved in giving wide latitude to silly, salacious, and even seditious utterances. If they did not mean expression to be absolutely free, they meant at least to insure it the largest practicable freedom; they meant it to be punishable, if at all, only upon a due process trial and not at the whim of some petty official.

All this seems to have been forgotten by Monday's Supreme Court majority. Chief Justice Warren, joined by Justices Black, Douglas, and Brennan, has written a magnificent dissenting opinion. It recalls the long line of Court decisions wholly contrary to the majority view. It recalls and terrifyingly catalogues the evils and assininities of censorship in the past. It reminds Americans of a heritage of freedom far more enriching to the general welfare than the censor's sterile moralism.

The continuing need of the world's refugees

"The refugee is the showing sore of the most bitter sickness of our time, the staring proof that when it comes to the science of living together, we are as foolish as any of our less mechanically adept ancestors. We talk of tolerance, justice, and the dignity of mankind, and all over the world we find stagnant pools of humanity who have been robbed of all these things; who stand behind wire, dragging their uncovered roots, friendless, soilless, waiting for ground in which they may grow again into citizens. Their presence mocks loud at our pretensions of civilization. How enlightened can we be when so many plain people are cast out by fear?"

These were the words of three British Christian youth, who after visiting European refugee camps published an appeal to their government to persuade the United Nations to proclaim a "human year" after the International Geophysical Year. Thus the World Refugee Year was born.

World refugee year

The official end of World Refugee Year came in most countries on June 30, 1960. In the United Nations, however, the climax came when Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold presented a report on the Year to the Assembly's Third (Social, Humanitarian and Cultural) Committee. A total of $83,000,000 over and above government and private contributions were paid or pledged by the WRY funds.

"The figures I have given," said Mr. Hammarskjold, "show that the hopes placed in the World Refugee Year were justified. Not the least valuable of its results is that it drew attention to unsolved problems and set many thinking for the first time of a task whose challenge remains. World Refugee Year has shown the way to a new approach to the refugee problem."

The United States Committee for Refugees, founded in 1958, "is composed of Americans from many walks of life who are appalled at the tragedy represented by these millions of wasted lives." The end of World Refugee Year has not by any means brought an end to the problems of the refugee. The challenge still lies before us.

In Hong Kong there are still more than 1,000,000 poverty stricken refugees from the Chinese mainland living in overcrowded shacks. They need food, medicines, education, and recreation as well as housing, vocational training, and small loans.

Approximately 7,500 refugees still live on the mainland of China. Many receive aid from the UN High Commissioner for Refugees and the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration in resettlement. Funds for this work are desperately needed.

In India and Nepal alone, over 40,000 Tibetan refugees require heavy shoes and warm clothing, food, soap, medical supplies and vocational training.

Refugee camps

About 20,000 refugees still live in camps in Austria, Germany, Greece, and Italy. Some have lived there for more than a decade simply because strict immigration laws make them unacceptable to receiving countries. Another 100,000 unsettled "out of camp" refugees remain in Belgium, France, the Netherlands, Turkey, and the Middle East. These persons need housing, medical assistance, small business loans, help in resettlement and rehabilitation for the handicapped.

One million Arab refugees still receive minimum assistance from the United Nations Relief and Works Agency and their need for vocational training, grants for self-support, and scholarships for higher education continues to grow.

In Tunisia and Morocco, 250,000 Algerian refugees live under primitive conditions and need medical supplies, warm clothing, soap, olive oil, blankets and proteins.

The largest number of refugees in the world are known as "national" refugees—persons displaced by rising nationalism, war, or other events. They can claim citizenship in the countries in which they dwell, but they still require the basic necessities of life. Dutch citizens returning from Indonesia, Italians leaving Tunisia, new arrivals in Israel, and Belgians fleeing the Congo are some of the "nationals" in this category.

A recent issue of *Information Service* by the National Council of Churches summarized some of the voluntary and governmental programs of relief and reconstruction. Among them were several agencies engaged in refugee work.

Church World Service

Church World Service, a central department of the NCC by 1959 had resettled over 110,000 refugees. R. Norris Wilson, then executive of CWS stated in his 1959 report:

"When human need becomes pov-

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erty and poverty becomes destitution, we are involved because the destitute man has no way out of his plight without help. And the church, where it can and when it can, must offer help."

In Hong Kong where some 50,000 refugee children still roam the streets and where one-fourth of the working population is unemployed, CWS has aided 55,000 escaped fishermen, 21,-500 women and children in institutions, 50,000 refugees in family units, and 60,000 children in special food programs.

Four of the five largest programs reported periodically to the Advisory Committee on Voluntary Aid of the International Cooperation Administration in Washington are those of the Catholic Relief Services, Church World Service, American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee, and Lutheran World Relief. All of these groups aid those of their own denomination and faith in addition to aiding all who may be in need.

The United States, always active in support of aid to refugees of other nations, faces a refugee problem within her own borders. Approximately 40,000 men, women and children have fled the regime of Fidel Castro. These refugees traveling the 90 miles that separate Cuba from Florida arrived at first with valid passports and visas.

Emergency situation

Late in 1960, it became apparent that Miami and surrounding Dade County faced an emergency situation since more than 1,000 persons arrived weekly in spite of the fact that Castro's government limited each person to $5.00 as the total amount of money that could be taken from the country.

A special employment unit set up by the state of Florida registered refugees for possible employment. A

refugee aid center provided emergency shelter, social assistance, and help in obtaining housing.

More than 3,000 children were placed in either Miami's public or parochial schools, while college age students received aid from World University Service.

On November 19, 1960, former President Eisenhower, realizing that the problem could no longer be handled locally, appointed Mr. Tracy Voorhees as his representative on the Cuban Refugee Problem.

About $1,000,000 from the contingency fund of the Mutual Security Program plus additional contributions from private organizations have helped the refugee problems but new funds must continue to come in if all of the refugees are to receive proper care.

The major responsibility for this problem continues to lie with the individual citizen who can work locally and through his government to influence public opinion to take action to help these needy people.

Here are some action suggestions from the U. S. Committee for Refugees.

1) Help refugees by giving money and gifts-in-kind, either through the voluntary agencies or the USCR. (Methodist Committee for overseas Relief, 475 Riverside Dr., New York 27, N.Y.)

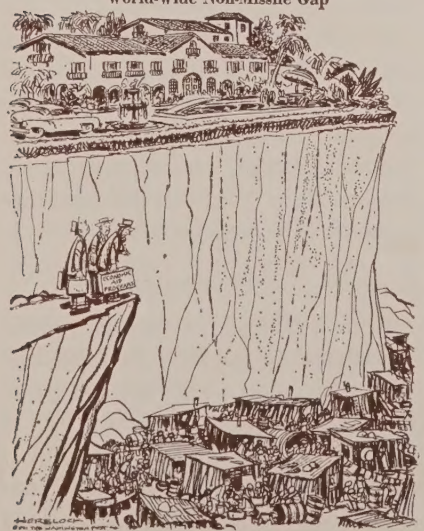
2) Organize and take part in local events designed to stimulate interest in the homeless of the world.

3) Encourage legislation that will insure a permanent refugee admissions policy and adequate continuing U. S. support of international refugee agencies.

4) Sponsor and welcome refugees to your community through the established voluntary agencies.

A list of area and local committees working toward these ends is available from the USCR.—This summary was prepared by the Division of Peace and World Order.

World-Wide Non-Missile Gap



Support for the United Nations

At this time of the year, when citizens are filing their income tax returns, they might give some thought to the self-tax plan for the support of the United Nations.

This movement apparently began in the Champaign-Urbana area in Illinois, where a group of persons decided to tax themselves voluntarily for the unity of the world. Following this idea, they each send 1 per cent of their taxable income to the Office of the Controller at the United Nations. The money is used in three areas of work:

1) The Technical Assistance Program which sends trained personnel to help under-developed countries; 2) The Special Fund which concentrates on large projects to help low income countries discover and develop their natural resources; and 3) The Children's Fund which assists governments in health, nutrition, and welfare projects to benefit children and mothers. These self-tax groups exist in various parts of the country.

Crime

The New Attorney General moves slowly but surely

by James E. Clayton
staff reporter
The Washington Post

The following article viewing the work of Robert Kennedy is reprinted with permission from the March 3, 1961 issue of the Washington Post.

The Administration of John F. Kennedy is six weeks old today, and in one area where fires were expected to flare up quickly, only the first sparks have appeared.

That is the area of crime-busting, where the new Attorney General, Robert F. Kennedy, was expected to live up quickly to his advance billing as crime-fighter extraordinary.

The reason for the lack of fire is superbly simple. Bob Kennedy does not want it—yet. There have been several steps which he has taken in the criminal field but each one of them has been done quietly.

This is in keeping with his idea of how the Department of Justice should be run. He has let it be known that he wants to be judged two, three or four years from now on the results, and not on what he says today he hopes to do.

Other action listed

Among other things which have been done in the past six weeks by the Department of Justice are these:

- All regional directors of the Internal Revenue Service have been brought to Washington for consultation. The Service has agreed, under Kennedy's urging, to put more emphasis in trying to snag underworld leaders on tax evasion charges.
- The Department has decided to endorse many of the ideas for changes in the criminal law which were proposed by Attorney General William P. Rogers just before he left office last January. Of special importance is a proposal to make the transmission of gambling information across state lines a Federal offense.
- An effort is being made to set up ways in which the Federal Government can exchange information more readily with state and city governments on crimes and criminals. Big-time racketeers too often slip out of one city into another without anyone knowing it, Kennedy believes.

The Hoffa problem

Growing right alongside these things in the Department is what could be called the Hoffa problem.

Probably no two men are more at odds in the nation than Bob Kennedy and Jimmy Hoffa. Currently, the Justice Department is attacking Hoffa on only one front and it is having trouble there.

Hoffa is under indictment in Orlando, Fla., for misusing union funds in a land development project. Shortly after he took office, Kennedy hired a special prosecutor to handle that case. Since then, the special prosecutor has resigned after some bad publicity in Florida and no one has been found to replace him.

But growing out of Kennedy's concern about Hoffa is a study in the Justice Department on how Federal laws over union health and welfare funds can be strengthened. Kennedy believes that the 1958 legislation in this field did not go far enough and additional recommendations are under study.

There is, for example, more than $300 million in the health and welfare fund of the Central Conference of Teamsters. This, to a large extent, is under the personal control of Hoffa. Kennedy would like to find a way to neutralize this control.

In all of these areas, however, Kennedy has been moving largely outside of the glare of publicity. He has big hopes and great expectations but he wants to see them fulfilled before he expresses them publicly.

Neglected news about the United Nations

Because of the nature of news, the press frequently deals with the spectacular or violent. Sometimes the constructive, but less newsworthy items, receive little play in the newspapers. This is true of news from the UN as well as the news of each local community. In the following article the Division of Peace and World Order summarizes some recent constructive developments in the UN that did not receive much coverage in the press.

1) In February the 14th World Health Assembly met in New Delhi. At that time the Islamic Republic of Mauritania became a full member, bringing the total membership to 105.

The representative of Mali told the Assembly that his country had two hospitals with 900 beds to serve 4,000,000 people. There are 70 doctors, or one to nearly 60,000 persons. (WHO figures show that the U.S. has one doctor for every 800, the USSR one for every 600, and Israel one for every 400.)

Welcomes refugees

2) On March 1 Switzerland announced that it would welcome 89 handicapped refugees and their families, totaling 172 persons. These persons are part of "hard core" refugees which no nation wants because of their condition. Some have spent 15 years in camps in Austria or Italy

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and suffer from tuberculosis, or heart disease, or personality disorders, or other defects.

"It is well to bear in mind that problems of personality often have been caused, or accentuated, by long years of camp life," said Felix Schnyder, U.N. High Commission for Refugees. "Removal to healthy environments is the first step toward rehabilitation."

3) In late February the United Nations received instruments of ratification from the Government of the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic of three of the four international conventions adopted by the U.N. Conference on the Law of the Sea in April 1958.

Byelorussia is the seventh country to ratify the Convention on the Territorial Sea which establishes specific rules for the right of innocent passage of ships through territorial waters.

Byelorussia is the eighth country to ratify the Convention on the High Seas which provides for freedom of the high seas and deals with problems of nationality of ships, piracy, pollution of waters, and submarine cables.

The country also is the 6th country to ratify the Convention on the Continental Shelf, which regulates the exploration and exploitation of resources in seabeds which are prolongations of continents.

4) In late February the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) announced that the $2,000,000 fertilizer program was under way. This is a five year project designed to increase the supply of fertilizers. It is part of the Freedom-from-Hunger campaign. Such industries as the Japan Ammonium Sulphate Export Company, the Shell International Chemical Company, and the Sulphur Institutes are contributing $350,000 the first year and $450,000 the second year.

Childrens' fund

5) The United Nations Childrens Fund has announced that in 1960 more than 55 million children and expectant and nursing mothers benefitted from the disease control and nutrition projects aided by it.

Allocations totaling $25.8 million were approved for 1960 by the 30-nation Executive Board. For every $1 allocated by UNICEF last year, receiving countries committed over $2.50 to carry out the projects. The Agency is now aiding 411 projects in 103 countries and territories.

The largest allocations of the year were for disease control, principally in malaria projects. Of $12.1 million for disease control, $9.3 million was allocated to continue malaria aid in 35 countries. Mexico and Turkey received top malaria sums of $1.5 million and $985,000 respectively.

Nutrition allocations, amounting to $6,822,000, were the next highest for the year. India received the largest share, almost $2.5 million, which included sums of $600,000 and $500,000 for milk conservation projects in Calcutta and the State of Andhra Pradesh.

LETTERS

We solicit comments, criticisms and commendations for these columns. We will print, as space allows, portions of all those letters which are significant and signed. Address correspondence to Letters, Concern, The Methodist Building, 100 Maryland Avenue Northeast, Washington 2, D. C.

Concern pleases some

Dear Sirs:

I want your staff to know that I am quite impressed with the information available through *Concern*. I hope it is going, as a public service, to the members of Congress and to such officials as John Anderson, Jr., our new Methodist governor of Kansas.

Judge Floyd H. Coffman
Fourth Judicial District
State of Kansas

Dear editor:

Of all the publications that reach my desk *Concern*, in my judgment, is doing the most effective job in accomplishing its purpose. Your reporting adheres strictly to the objectives of the Church in these areas of social concern but with an objectivity which builds confidence in your reporting and becomes increasingly convincing to those who read you. This is journalistic skill of the highest order.

Pat Beaird
Executive Vice President
The Methodist Publishing House

Dear Sir:

I want you to know how much I have enjoyed reading this unusually interesting and informative publication. I have used it for my general information on matters of social concern, and the material on temperance has been useful in talks which I have given in at least five Methodist churches during the past year.

Dr. George T. Harding
The Harding Sanitarium
Worthington, Ohio

In defense of CD

Sirs:

Robert Moon's "Futility of Civilian Defense" (Feb. 1, 1961 issue) reveals a failure of nerve. Denying that any protection is possible, he offers no alternative. He multiplies to the limit all the possible devastation and he reduces to the supreme minimum all the possible defenses. Thus, he makes it sound right tough, as it would be if things happened that way.

The only alternative he offers is to ship 200,000,000 pre-fab houses to Asia and Africa. Fortunately, history condemns this, as well as his thesis that all attempts to preserve the species are futile.

We have spent so little on Civil Defense exploring possibilities. It has caused Americans more than ever to be aware of our mortal danger, and also of resources previously unrecognized in our basements and native settings, for example. This has undergirded our overseas sharing to help people help themselves. Thus, CD has doubly served by pointing to our native resources, and to our own need to help others. Civil defense has severe limits, but it is not futile.

The Rev. Vern L. Klingman
First Methodist Church
Billings, Mont.

The behavior of college students frequently serves as the target for a variety of criticism. Much of the criticism has centered on college drinking. But many students do not drink. In fact, some take strong stands against the pressures to drink.

Phil Crotwell, editor of *THE TIGER*, student newspaper of Clemson College, Clemson, S. C., is such a student. On Feb. 17, the editorial columns of *THE TIGER* reflected his wise appraisal of the college drinking problem. The editors of *CONCERN* commend editor Crotwell and *THE TIGER* for this thoughtful and thought-provoking editorial.

Think!

How important is alcohol? What effect does it have on the social acceptance of a college student? Is it necessary? These questions have answers but the individual determines the answers.

An editorial on the evils of drinking would be a farce if directed at those who already indulge. Therefore this editorial is written especially for those who are still undecided and are beginning to meet the pressures of social drinking.

A great many of the so-called "social" set drink. They notice who does and who doesn't drink, and they do apply pressure to encourage the abstainers to drink. The first moments are the worst. Once a definite refusal has been made and a stand taken, the fight is over. The few who consider the non-drinker a square are really not so important as they would like to feel they are. Those who base their opinion on such matters are trivial and do not deserve your concern.

The great kick now is to be a nonconformist. Drinkers have the misconstrued belief that they are the non-conformists. Look again. Is the majority the non-drinkers? Does the drinker brave the majority and stand up to the pressure of doing as the rest do? We fear not. Rather it is this non-drinker who possesses the courage to be a non-conformist.

Alcohol is only as important as you make it. Few if any social functions demand drinking for acceptance. Those that do have little to offer an upright student anyway. Perhaps one feels more at ease and less conspicuous if he conforms to the pressure, but rarely is non-drinking a serious consideration of social function. Sometimes abstinence may make entry harder, but it never closes the door.

Never believe drinking is a necessity. It most certainly is not. Many students feel that to join a fraternity, one must be an avid fan of alcohol. The emphasis placed on drinking as a requirement for becoming a pledge is practically nil.

If you feel that drinking is a necessity for social acceptance, then all the persuasion in the world would hardly be enough to change your mind. If you believe that your future depends on being a conformist, your mind is set. However, if you have not made up your mind entirely, then think seriously about this problem. This habit is extremely hard to turn on and off. You will not be accepting drinking for your college days—you will be making a lifetime decision.

To you that are about to decide —think carefully—a lifetime is a long time to endure a mistake!

CALENDAR

Christian Social Concerns events on the national, regional, and annual conference level will be listed in the space below.

Suggestions for calendar items may be sent to CONCERN, *editor, the Methodist Building, 100 Maryland Ave., N. E., Washington 2, D. C.*

April

2-3, National Wesleyan Service Guild Seminar, United Nations, N.Y.

4-6, Newark Conference MYF Citizenship Seminar.

6, Campus Alcohol Seminar, Andrew College, Cuthbert, Ga.

10-11, Disarmament Conference, Washington, D. C.

13-14, Western North Carolina Conference Seminar, Kansas MSM Seminar, both at UN, N.Y.

19, New York Conference UN Seminar, United Nations, N.Y.

19-20, Central West Conference Convocation, Mason Memorial Church, Kansas City, Kan.

21-22, New Jersey Conference MYF Social Concerns Conference, Ocean City, N. J.

21-23, Pre-Social Concerns Convocation UN Seminar, United Nations, N.Y.

24-28, National Convocation on Christian Social Concerns, Washington, D. C.

29-May 1, Post-Social Concerns Convocation Seminar, United Nations, N.Y.

30-May 8, North American Conference on Church and Family, Green Lake, Wis.

Briefing Conferences

July 31-Aug. 3, South Central, Mt. Sequoyah, Ark.

Sept. 12-14, Southeastern, Lake Junaluska, N. C.

Sept. 19-21, Western, First Methodist Church, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Sept. 26-28, North Central, Wesley Church, Minneapolis, Minn.

Nov. 1-3, Northeastern, Buck Hill Falls, Pa.

Second of a series

UNEMPLOYMENT PROBLEMS

Statements of the NAM

In the March 15 issue, Concern *carried statements on the recession as seen by the AFL-CIO. In this issue, the second article in the series presents the views of the National Association of Manufacturers. Representatives of the NAM presented the following testimony to the Joint Committee on The Economic Report on Feb. 10, 1961:*

The most urgent domestic problem facing the nation is the current rate of unemployment. While the situation has not reached the disastrous proportion that we experienced from 1930 to the start of World War II, nevertheless it is a problem of primary importance at this juncture. While there is not any single magical formula that is capable of effecting an immediate cure to the unemployment problem, an analysis of the conditions which greatly contributed to the problem is essential if the proper corrective action is to be taken.

The problem core

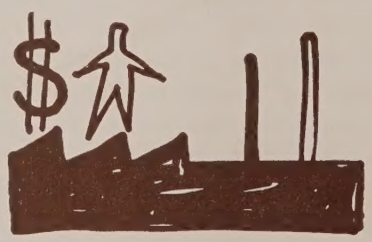
The current rate of unemployment (6.8 per cent of the labor force in December, 1960) is a matter of deep concern, and is due partially to a cyclical downturn in economic activity. This portion of the problem will be relieved with an upturn in business activity.

The heat of the problem, however, is centered in the roughly 5 per cent of the labor force that remained unemployed in the period of peak economic activity that ran from late 1958 through the middle of 1960. During periods of recovery and high economic activity, the per cent of the labor force remaining unemployed has tended to be higher with each recovery and prosperous period. While an unemployment rate of three, four, or five per cent is far removed from the economic stagnation that prevailed in 1933 (25 per cent) or even 1938 (19 per cent), there is a cause for serious concern with the direction this unemployment trend is taking in the periods between recessions.

What happens to jobs?

In seeking an explanation of this situation let us start by looking at the changes which occurred in the total labor force and the shifts which took place in the industrial make-up of our employed labor force.

Since 1947 we have had an increase of 10.1 million in the labor force and a net increase of 8.6 million in the number employed. Actually, there were 11.1 million additional jobs created in the non-agricultural sector, but this was offset by a 2.5 million reduction in agricultural employment. The decline in the demand for agricultural workers is largely a result of rapid introduction of technological innovations. The demand for agricultural products increases every year with our expanding population, yet we are still overproducing with a declining agricultural work force.



The shifts which occurred in the non-agricultural sector reveal definite trends which have altered the employment of our manpower resources.

Let's look at the industries that experienced declines in employment. The 65 per cent drop in coal mining employment (approximately 330,000 jobs) is the result of a transition in the pattern of fuel consumption accelerated by extremely high labor costs. The seriousness of the situation was further complicated by the fact that coal mining is concentrated in certain areas such as West Virginia and Pennsylvania.

The drop in employment in transportation is confined to one industry —railroads. Here competitive forms of transportation have managed to take business from the railroads which lack the flexibility to compete because of high labor costs and restrictive work practice rules.

The small net gain in manufacturing employment is the result of various changes within the sector. However, unlike coal mining and the railroad industry, manufacturing has been increasing its output year after year. Two manufacturing industries experienced large reductions in employment since 1947. They are the lumber and textile industries, which like the coal industry tend to be located in concentrated geographical areas and as a result their drop in employment is especially disastrous to these areas.

The course of the employment drop in these industries is due to a combination of high operating costs and stiff competition from foreign producers. Since 1953 automobile employment has dropped by about 150,000 or 16 per cent. In their struggle to remain competitive in the face of rising labor costs, the automobile and textile industries have diversified operations and automated much of their productive facilities.

Jobs disappear

All through our economic history we have examples where employment in certain sectors actually declined while output increased. This is what has occurred in the agricultural sector. A century ago three-quarters of our population were engaged in agriculture. If they had remained there, we would have lacked the necessary manpower to become the world's leading industrial nation.

Actually in the last 40 years there has been hardly any overall employ-

ment growth in the goods-producing sectors of the economy—in agriculture, manufacturing, mining and construction taken together. By contrast, in the same period the number of jobs in the service-producing sectors has more than doubled.

Any attempt to prevent or prolong the disappearance of particular kinds of jobs by "spread-the-work" practices are seldom successful for any length of time and only waste valuable resources which otherwise might be beneficially employed. However, we can expect that an economy which is growing in response to normal incentives will provide the number and type of jobs that will make the most efficient use of our manpower resources, provided individuals have the initiative and freedom to adapt themselves to the industries and geographical locations in which such jobs are available.

Rising labor costs

Progress inevitably eliminates certain jobs, such as agricultural work, but other jobs are eliminated when they cost more to maintain than a business can afford. If these added costs are reflected in higher prices, the volume of production declines and jobs are eliminated in any case. If the added costs cannot be included in prices, profits are reduced. This will cause a discontinuance of marginal operations which might have been just barely profitable, thus reducing employment.

A statutory increase in the minimum wage tends to have this effect, resulting in the elimination of jobs. The primary group which is affected by a raise in the minimum wage is the unskilled class. This group presently is the hard core of the unemployment problem. Elimination of more of their jobs as they become more expensive to maintain will only intensify the problem.

In addition, the chain reaction which a rise in the minimum wage causes all the way up the wage rate scale jeopardizes the security of higher paying jobs.

Since 1947 periodic increases in labor costs have become an accepted routine. As a result labor costs for the private economy increased by 102 per cent between 1947 and 1959. Fortunately this was partially offset by gains in productivity so that labor costs per unit of output increased by a lesser but still substantial figure of 37 per cent.

The restrictive influence on employment of the labor cost rise would have been even more serious except for unusual economic circumstances.

During the years following the war the heritage of wartime savings and unsatisfied needs insured a level of demand high enough to bear the added cost. The Korean War also contributed another unusual stimulus to the economy. During most of the

post-war period, in fact until fairly recently, our economy was not faced with serious competition from the other industrial nations of the world, because they had not rebuilt their economies to the point where they had a substantial surplus to export.

These special circumstances no longer exist and we must face the fact that there is a direct relation between the rising number of unemployed we have even at peaks of economic activity and the elimination of jobs as a result of excessive labor costs.

Creator of jobs

Now that we have seen what factors eliminate jobs we should consider what factors create jobs. Since 1947 the non-agricultural sector shows a net increase of 11.1 million jobs. Why? Because opportunities existed to produce products or services in the hope of making a profit. All businesses do not earn a profit every year, and some not at all, but businesses come into existence whenever there is a possibility of earning a profit. When this happens, people are hired. While all sorts of economic, social and technological factors can influence the prospects for making a profit, the simple fact remains that it is the profit motive that creates employment opportunities.

In general, profits depend on the margin between the price which may be obtained for the product and the cost of producing it.

In every recession the record will show that the drop in production and the drop in employment was preceded by a reduction in profits. Some 90 per cent of our production of goods and services originates in profit-making sectors of our economy. These activities exist solely because they offer the possibility to make a profit. In addition the profit-making sectors account for about 89 per cent of civilian employment.

The tendency to regard declining profits as a result of economic sluggishness rather than a cause is a serious error. The plain truth is that unless there is a possibility of earning a profit, there will be no expansion of job opportunities.

The profit picture

The profit record speaks for itself. Between 1947 and 1960 the Gross National Product increased by $268.9 billions, i.e., it more than doubled. Profits before taxes increased by $15.5 billions or almost 50 per cent. Profits after taxes increased by $4.8 billions or a little more than 25 per cent.

This does not tell the full story. While the output of the economy more than doubled, the share of this output represented by profits (after taxes) decreased by 3.2 percentage points. Need we look further in seeking the cause of unemployment or the failure of the private sector to supply enough jobs for the employable labor force?

If we regard the declining profit situation as a cause rather than an effect of economic recession, then sound corrective measures can be

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(continued from page 11)

formulated to rectify these conditions.

Profit restraints

Since profit is the differential between the selling price of a product and the cost of producing the product, it stands to reason that, if we are to have high levels of employment without inflation, cost increases should be avoided. Currently there are many factors which tend to raise production costs to uneconomic levels which destroy jobs. The monopoly powers certain unions hold over entire industries make it difficult, if not impossible, for employers to take a strong stand against unearned increases in wage rates and fringe benefits. Federal law and regulations permit and even encourage the full exercise of this monopoly power.

Another heavy onus which is a serious deterrent to business ventures and employment is the present tax burden. Under present tax rate structures, existing corporations generally must earn more than $2.00 to keep $1.00 as profit. Such an oppressive tax rate is incongruous with the principles of enterprise and initiative upon which our economic philosophy is based. The penalty imposed on profits by present tax schedules must be moderated if the economy is to recapture the vitality which motivated our historical growth and progress.

For individuals who would invest and embark on profit-making ventures, the present individual income tax rate structure is a serious deterrent. How can an economy which is profit-motivated justify a progressive tax system where the more you earn the less, proportionally, you are able to retain? Tax revenues are necessary for the operation of the government. But, the success of our economic system is dependent upon individual initiative sparked by the profit motive and if we continue to restrict the initiative to earn a profit there will be less and less left to tax.

The accumulation of capital is essential to economic growth and to increased productivity. Without capital, new businesses cannot be started or better tools provided to enable the labor force to produce more so wage rates and living standards can be increased without the job-destroying effects of increased labor costs.

Our present uneconomic tax rate structure seriously hampers the accumulation of capital by drawing off a substantial part of the savings on which capital formation must depend.

Long-term problem

It would be a serious mistake to regard the economic difficulties with which we are presently concerned as merely a phase of the business cycle. We may indeed emerge rather quickly from the current recession—or whatever it may be called. But the economic record of recent years gives us no ground for assurance that we will then automatically be back on the track of economic growth and full realization of the nation's productive potential.

Unemployment as a percentage of the civilian labor force in the postwar years is characterized by three peaks of varying height, in 1949,

1954, and 1958 respectively, corresponding to the three recognized postwar recessions. Since mid-1960 the line is trending upward again, apparently toward a new peak although it is impossible to say at this time how high the peak will be or when it will occur.

The major cause for concern in this record does *not* lie in the recurring recessionary peaks. Our post-World-War-II recessions have been neither severe nor prolonged, very far from the levels of mass unemployment reached in the 1930's—25 per cent of the labor force unemployed in 1933 and 19 per cent in 1938.

After each of the recessionary peaks since World War II unemployment dropped rapidly—there was no tendency for unemployment to remain at or near its peak level for a prolonged period.

The more serious cause for concern is the gradual rise in the level of unemployment in the periods between the recessions. After the 1949 recession, unemployment leveled off at a rate of 3 per cent of the labor force. After the 1954 recession, unemployment stabilized at a level somewhat above 4 per cent. Following the recovery from the 1958 recession, and prior to the current rise, unemployment averaged well above 5 per cent.

Rates of unemployment of 3, 4 or 5 per cent are, of course, very far from the conditions of national economic stagnation which prevailed in the 1930's. It is the direction and persistence of the trend which is disturbing. The rise in unemployment is the more alarming from the fact that it is not a cyclical phenomenon, but a longer-run trend superimposed on top of the cycles. This should be kept in mind in seeking causes and cures. The problem is not one of ironing out occasional cyclical peaks but of dealing with chronic, cumulative, and persistent economic maladjustments. Such maladjustments have not reached catastrophic proportions, but they are trending in the wrong direction.

So many of the suggestions being made for meeting our economic difficulties seem designed to deal with a temporary recession rather than with a long-term failure of growth.

For example, the suggestion for a temporary cut in taxes might be appropriate if the problem were merely one of getting out of a recession. But in light of the fact that what we really have to deal with is chronic economic sluggishness, what is needed is a major and permanent reform of

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by *Roger Burgess*

The 1960 Commitment Day was one of the most successful in the 12-year history of this church-wide observance.

Three out of four churches observed the day, which followed the theme, "Methodists say 'No thank you.'" These churches purchased and distributed more than 2,000,000 pieces of literature prepared for the observance.

Another measure of the success of the 1960 Commitment Day was the sale of 800 copies of the special filmstrip, "Why Do People Drink?—Why Do People Abstain?" for use in advance educational programs leading up to the day.

It is estimated that 5,000 Methodist pastors delivered sermons on the Commitment Day theme the first Sunday in December. Although Commitment Day is traditionally observed on this Sunday, churches can hold a Commitment Day observance and purchase the materials at any time during the year.

Question: *Why are Methodists concerned about the use of alcoholic beverages in today's society?*

Answer: Here are two paragraphs from the Associated Press account of the rape-slaying of four-year-old Edith Kiecorius.

"After being drunk for several days, Thompson went out on the street last Wednesday and saw Edith. He lured her to his room on the pretext of visiting a sick child of his.

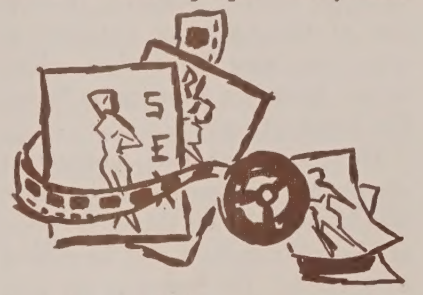
"Once inside, Thompson tried to molest the girl and she screamed. He shook her and choked her and bumped her head against the wall and floor until she was unconscious. Then he threw her on the bed and raped her. He left the room shortly thereafter."

Religious leaders denounce legalized vice plan

by Religious News Service

Religious and civic leaders and municipal officials in Philadelphia, Pa., recently denounced as immoral a Grand Jury's proposal that prostitution be legalized in the city.

Methodist Bishop Fred P. Corson of the Philadelphia Area, quick to condemn the recommendation, declared decent people everywhere



"will be shocked at the unabashed proposal . . . to make Philadelphia a wide open town by commercializing prostitution."

He said the jury's action was a "deterioration of moral standards and social practices from a source which has the reputation of guarding the city from the entrenchment of commercialized vice."

Legalizing prostitution, he warned, "would give the go-ahead signal for another vicious racket to victimize the city."

The Grand Jury, made up of 13 women and eight men, said it felt that making prostitution legal would help to fight sex crimes. Opponents of this view, however, said the best way to deal with prostitution was to eradicate it completely.

Also recommended by the jury was the legalization of lotteries and off-track pari-mutuel betting on horse races.

Rep. Kathryn E. Granahan (D-Pa.), chairman of the House Subcommittee on Postal Operations, in opposing the jury's proposals said: "Instead of legalizing prostitution we must do everything possible to get rid of it. We need more police action."

"To me," she observed, "the legalization of prostitution would seem just as pornographic as obscene mail."

Mayor Richardson Dilworth of Philadelphia observed that the jury's recommendations were "not worthy of comment."

Police Commissioner Albert N. Brown said he was concerned with "attempts to compromise with moral issues." He said legal prostitution would weaken the city's "moral fiber."

Bishops hit Texas betting bill

Three Methodist bishops resident in Texas recently issued a joint statement calling for all-out opposition against a resolution in the state legislature which would legalize pari-mutuel betting through local option elections.

Attacking the resolution were Bishops William C. Martin, Paul E. Martin, and Paul V. Galloway. They urged "all citizens interested in the public morals" to contact their legislators to defeat the bill.

The bishops said "legalized gambling has devastating effects upon the morality of a community as well as upon its economy."

What next?

In Waterloo, Iowa, a meat packing company has hit a new low in a purchase of 12,000 bottles of champagne from the Iowa Liquor Commission to produce a new product—a hickory-smoked, champagne-soaked ham.

report from
• DIVISION OF PEACE AND WORLD ORDER

by *Herman Will, Jr.*

The signs of a new wave of reactionary activity are clearly increasing.

General board secretaries are receiving more than the usual number of anonymous letters and "hate sheets" through the mails. Threatening phone calls and communications are bothering Jewish families. Acts of vandalism with a racial or religious orientation are on the rise.

Besides the usual run of neo-fascist outfits, a new one has emerged. The John Birch Society, named after an American killed in a prisoner-of-war camp, apparently has both vigorous leadership and substantial financial support.

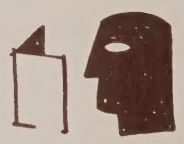
The leaders of this semi-secret organization take more extreme positions than they admit to their own followers. Jack Mabley, a Chicago newspaper columnist, has exposed this in telling of a mimeographed book by the leader of the society.

The general purport of the book is that while Franklin Roosevelt and Harry Truman were dupes of the Communist Party, Dwight D. Eisenhower and Allan Dulles (of Central Intelligence Agency) are full-fledged members of the communist apparatus.

Members or followers of the Society lecture on "anti-communism" and seek to enlist others for their wholesale and indiscriminate attack on liberals and moderates.

Worthy causes such as refugee work and UNICEF are under continuous attack. Pressure is applied so that the film "Operation Abolition" is shown in schools and churches. The loyalty of those who refuse to show the film is questioned. Thus suspicion and division are created, national unity is weakened, and the ability to resist fascist tendencies at home and communism both at home and abroad is lessened.

Copies of *The Struggle for Disarmament in the Twentieth Century*, by Keith Peterson, are available from the Division of Peace and World Order, 740 Rush Street, Chicago 11, Ill.; 25 cents.



BOOKS

Daedalus, fall, 1960, special issue on arms control, quarterly publication of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, Wesleyan University Press, 356 Washington Street, Middletown, Conn.; $2.00.

This 1,075-page-long publication reveals the seriousness with which men of learning are taking the issue of modern weaponry and its control or abolition. The names of the contributors are impressive, including Boulding, Brown, Fromm, Humphrey, Kahn, Kissinger, Sohn, Teller, and Wiesner.

Jerome B. Wiesner of MIT, now serving in the Kennedy administration, was the chairman of the special committee which assembled the chapters. In his *Foreword* he comments that the most important task confronting nations today is to find the means of halting the arms race. If the arms race continues to drift as it has been, Wiesner says, another war will occur.

In his chapter on "The Arms Race and Some of Its Hazards" Herman Kahn of the RAND Corporation speculates concerning ultimate fantastic deterrents such as the Doomsday Machine, the Doomsday-in-a-Hurry Machine, and the Suicide Pact Machine.

Psychologist Erich Fromm writes on "The Case for Unilateral Disarmament." Some of his comments sound like paragraphs from a Sockman sermon: "The real threat to our existence is not Communist ideology, it is not even the Communist military power; it is the hollowness of our beliefs, the fact that freedom, individuality, and faith have become empty formulas . . . Instead of experiencing love of what we are *for*, we experience hate of what we are *against*."

Fromm does not plead for total unilateral disarmament but for short steps in that direction which will break the deadlock of the present pattern of no steps by any nation until complete agreement. He argues for unilateral initiative in taking practical steps toward disarmament.

Such steps, he says, (1) would be disadvantageous to the side making it, yet not crippling so, (2) should let the enemy clearly perceive them as reducing his external threat, (3) should be such that reciprocal action by the enemy is clearly available, (4) should be announced in advance and widely publicized to all, (5) should not demand prior commitment to reciprocation by the enemy.

Saville R. Davis, managing editor of the *Christian Science Monitor*, has an informative chapter concerning recent U. S. policy making. Both he and Senator Humphrey help the reader understand what happened in the Eisenhower administration when the President and Mr. Stassen were seriously pressing forward toward an agreement.

This volume should take its place on your World Peace book shelf next to Noel-Baker's *The Arms Race.*

—by Carl Soule

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the tax rate structure so as to relieve the restriction it places on growth.

Another approach which seems entirely inappropriate is the notion that we can maintain fiscal soundness by running federal deficits in recession years, to be offset by surpluses in good years. If, based on this philosophy, we expanded federal spending to meet the immediate situation, and did nothing else to restore long-term growth, we would very likely find a long series of deficits.

Also, it is clear that we cannot depend on the so-called "built-in stabilizers" to solve our problems. These at best can temper cyclical savings, but they cannot deal with impediments to longer-term growth.

Our problem is more deep-seated and more difficult than any of these proposed solutions would suggest. We need to deal directly with the causes of our situation. These lie in certain economic maladjustments which have developed. The two chief maladjustments are: *the constant tendency toward increasing labor costs which places restraints on employment, production, and trade; and a tax system which reduces incentives and impedes the accumulation of capital.*

Depressed areas

Most of the regions of the country which are recognized as chronically depressed areas are connected with industrial shifts in employment.

The difficulties in the Detroit area stem to an important degree from the decline since 1953 in employment in the automobile industry—plus the fact that there is an increasing tendency for this industry to disperse its operations to other areas.

The sharp decline in bituminous coal mining has caused distress in certain areas of Pennsylvania, West Virginia, and other states, where coal mining was formerly the leading industry. The decline in number of jobs in bituminous mining is a compound of the effects of the greatly increased mechanization of the industry and of the loss of markets to competing fuels.

Similarly, unemployment in the textile towns of New England is the result of the substantial decline in employment in the textile industry. The problem of these towns is intensified by the fact that as existing plants become obsolete the new plants to replace them are often built in other parts of the country.

This raises the question of whether our growth in number of jobs

would not have been healthier if it had been spread out more evenly over all the sectors of the economy. Isn't it a sign of something wrong if employment in many industries actually declines while the over-all number of jobs increases?

The answer is that economic growth never has been and never can be divided up equally among all types of economic activity. The decline in employment in certain industries is itself a result of general economic growth, and attempts to resist such declines can frustrate growth itself.

Government measures to reverse, or slow down such declines in employment in particular sectors of the economy, or even measures to relieve the distress tend to be extremely costly. The lesson of our farm program—both its ineffectiveness and its costliness—should be applicable here. Agriculture is a sector in which employment has been declining for many years. With changing farm technology we simply do not need as many people on the farms.

In an attempt to counteract the effects on the farm population of this situation we have embarked on a huge snowballing program involving a number of different approaches, none of which has been able to halt the decline in job opportunities in farming and all of which have cost the taxpayers many billions.

National measures to encourage new businesses to locate in such distressed areas, rather than elsewhere, are of questionable validity.

Local measures to attract business can be more effective than a national program. Such local programs generally seek to improve the "business climate" in the communities so that businesses will come in voluntarily. Such local programs, plus national programs for controlling the excessive power of labor organizations, and reforming tax rates, will contribute toward solving the unemployment problem in the country as a whole and in the depressed areas.

Dateline

(continued from page 1)

last Congress. It passed the Senate but was not considered by the House.

In a special message on housing to Congress, President Kennedy has called for federal aid to combat city slums and broad new housing programs for moderate-income and low-income families.

Highlights of the Kennedy Housing program include a four-year, $2.5 billion urban renewal program; a test program under which middle-income families could buy houses with no down payment and 40-year mortgages; authorization for 100,000 new public housing units; and the creation of a cabinet-rank Department of Housing and Urban Affairs.

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee on March 8 reported a resolution approving U. S. participation in the new Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, successor to the Organization for European Economic Cooperation. The vote was 16-0 with Senator Homer E. Capehart (R-Ind.) abstaining.

The Committee's resolution included qualifying language that reflected the concern of members regarding the legal effect of the convention on the respective powers of the President and Congress, particularly in the field of trade and tariffs.

Members of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People have been urged to object to any education bill which would make it possible for segregated schools to receive federal funds. NAACP Executive Secretary Roy Wilkins has called on members to urge their Senators and Representatives to support an anti-segregation rider (the so-called Powell Amendment) in the federal aid to education bill.

The controversy over such an amendment has in the past been a factor in the defeat of federal aid to education legislation. This year, most groups strongly favoring a federal aid to education program have urged Congress to keep its eye on the ball by refusing to amend the basic legislation either to insure no aid to segregated schools or provide aid to church schools.

The Gallup Poll reported February 28 that 72 per cent of the U. S. public approve the way President Kennedy handled his job during his first month in office. Six per cent disapproved and 22 per cent had no opinion.

President Kennedy has asked Congress for an additional $1,158,000 to battle two phases of crime—organized syndicates of hoodlums and juvenile delinquency.

The money would go to the Justice Department. Of the total, $540,000 would be used to hire attorneys to fight the crime syndicates. The other $618,000 would pay for a program aimed at wiping out juvenile delinquency.

In a March television interview, Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy said that he and FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover were mapping out the drive against organized crime.

A record number of national organizations, including a variety of religious groups, will sponsor the Seventh National Conference on World Disarmament and Development in Washington, D. C., April 10-11. Among the speakers will be Sen. Humphrey, Philip Noel-Baker, William C. Davidon, Norman Thomas, and others.

The General Secretary writes

(continued from page 2)

record of aggression in Korea, their genocide in Tibet, or their never ending threat of force against Formosa?

It could be, as an article in the Arkansas Methodist recently cautioned, that the "clergy concentration on cure will promote liquor." The article, however, is based upon an unfortunate misunderstanding of Methodism's approach to the solutions of drinking problems. It should be recalled and effectively restated, that Methodists have been constantly urged to support the temperance program through *four* major emphases. These are: *Education, Commitment* (to abstinence and action), *Rehabilitation,* and *Legislation.*

"Treatment," therefore, would be at best only one-fourth of our total concern. All other emphases bear directly upon *prevention* of alcoholism and other resultant damage from drinking.

We believe that the preachers do have time and a definite call to organize and train their people (and themselves) for effective service in helping alcoholics to achieve complete freedom from alcohol, while using our almost unlimited resources (and freedom) to prevent alcoholism. If this is any comfort to the liquor interests, it is only because of the lethargy that too often stems from disgust with our careless distortions of truth.

A final reminder about the national

Convocation on Christian Social Concerns

April 24-28
Mount Vernon Place
Methodist Church
Washington, D. C.